The / serious Girl-London's New Woman's Council-England's Women Workers - Chess Queeus - Mrs. Maybrick's Case. Women In School Work.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the presidency of the National Suffrage association whenever a vacancy should occur. At present she is chairman of the department of political science and devotes her entire time to that division of suffrage work. In appearance Mrs. Catt is unusually attractive, being in charming contrast to the typical suffragist of the funny paper. When seen at the Auditorium, she talked particularly of the work of organiza-

"Six months ago there were nine states without a single suffrage society," she said. "Organization has been perfected, and by the next national convention to be held at Washington in Janu-



CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

arv it is expected the total membership will have been doubled. One new feature of the work of the National Suffrage association is the course of study in political science, issued to local clubs throughout the country. The course covers three years and gives particular attention to civil government, political economy, sociology and an investigation of the leading questions of the day with a view of fitting women for intelligent, conscientious citizenship.

"Another innovation is the publication of a monthly bulletin containing news items suggestions for work, suffrage programmes and letters from national officers.

"In honor of the birthday of Elizabeth Cady Stanton," continued Mrs. Catt, "a suffrage celebration will be held Stanton was the first American woman to openly advocate the enfranchisement of woman. This was 47 years ago, and it is intended that the progress of suffrage during these years shall be review-

The work of organization of the National association is more systematic than is commonly supposed. From Mrs. Catt's headquarters in New York ten organizers are sent to different parts of the country. Besides much more is done in the way of organization through correspondence. In short, if women do not gain enfranchisement, it will be no fault of such wide awake workers as Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. - Chicago Trib-

The American Girl.

If Mr. Robert Grant is at all accurate and successful in his effort to present to his readers the young American woman and the young American man, then Mr. Andrew Lang is not infatuated with either. It is to be understood that it is the Robert Grant young woman and not the real young woman, unless the real fits in with Mr. Grant's, that the usually genial and courteous Mr. Lang criticises with unaccustomed severity, if not brutality. Doubtless there are young women here and also pretty much everywhere who might be characterized in Mr. Lang's paradox, "The American woman doesn't know what she wants, and will never be happy till she gets it." Which recalls the remark of an American woman that whenever she doesn't know what she wants, it's olives.

It is useless to attempt a generalization as to American young women. There is no distinct type, as there is in England, where most young women have a common racial origin, where there is a good deal of uniformity in education and where there is conventionality of manners. Here fashionable society receives recruits from nearly all classes-from families whose parentage is widely different one from another, and whose only common ground is wealth, or the appearance of wealth,

and a common aim. The girls of New England and the girls of the south are as different as possible in character and manners, though they may meet in New York on a common plane and in intimacy. There are intense girls, and inane, cheerful and amiable and amusing little idiots, and sedate and Minervalike goddesses, shy maidens and dashing coquettes, in any considerable group of girls. There is no more reason for accepting one than another as the type of the American girl. There are certainly some qualities common to all girls, but to English girls as well. It is as useless to attempt to describe the American girl as the American people, who are as varied as the nations of the earth, from all of which the American people have been drawn. -New York Post.

London's New Woman's Council.

Mrs. J. C. Croly, recently returned from a trip in Europe, where she has been making a study of women's clubs. She was present in late June at the house of Mrs. Bedford-Fenwick in London, where a preliminary meeting was held to discuss the formation of an English national council of women on the lines of those already existing in other experience, are generally more compe- who lift and those who lean.

scuntries. Mrs. Croly points out the different impetus which this English council receives at the outset over the similar organization in America. This latter started with only two societiesthe woman suffrage and temperance as-sociations—represented by their great leaders, Susan B. Anthony and Frances Willard. These societies are still the most prominent in the council, the organization rather growing round them. The English council starts untrammeled and with the experience of other coun-

cils to guide it. largely created, as at present there seems by any stretch of imagination could be called national. England is honeycombed with societies, but they are all for people, not with them. They work other. For example, one group is workcrimination in favor of women will tell | Louisville Post. against the working woman with the employer.

England's Women Workers.

At present working women are subject to gross injustice in many trades. They are paid half as much as men for similar work of the same quality. They are wronged in many other ways. There is no remedy for this except to organize women as well as men in trades unions. Experience shows that, wherever possible, women and men should be members of the same trades union. "It is not good for" either "man" or woman "to be alone." Each supplements and helps the other. Another urgently needed reform is a great increase in the number of women factory inspectors. The late government appointed a few, but many more are needed. There are sanitary and moral questions with respect to which a factory girl could not speak to a man inspector, and she ought to have the protection and aid of an inspector of her own sex.

The final remedy, of course, for these and all other evils from which women, as women, still greatly suffer is the extension of the franchise to women. It is an indisputable fact that no section of Cooking, canning, sewing, dairying, English society has ever had its rights properly safeguarded by parliament until it has possessed the parliamentary of education taught, and there can be vote. Before the first reform bill the no doubt that a scientific knowledge of middle class was wronged and outraged in all directions. Until the days of household suffrage the most urgent and farmer's wife, do much toward making Nov. 12 by suffrage societies throughout | vital needs of the working classes were | that most natural of all lives more atthe country. In Chicago the event will neglected. And now, notwithstanding tractive to farmers' daughters .- Wombe observed by the Woman's club. Mrs. the splendid work of such women as ankind. Mrs. Josephine Butler, the late Mrs. Booth, Lady Henry Somerset and others, women and children do not enjoy the protection or help of parliament to both.-London Methodist Times.

Chess Queens.

have wisely formed clubs, with a view to encourage systematic play and to increase the interest of the game among in points at the waist line in front. The women. They are not alone in this praiseworthy effort. America has for its members holding weekly meetings with a white tassel, can be worn with during seven months of the year. In the spring of 1893 a few women met informally and organized what is now known as the Women's Chess Association of being closely allied to that of the Manhattan Chess club of New York.

In January, 1894, they elected their officers, and since that date have had East Twenty-second street, New York. Their roll of membership is at present 75, including a number of honorary members, selected from among the best women players in England and Ireland, the champion player of England, Miss Mary Rudge, and Mrs. Rowland of Ire-

land being among the number. For three years a game has been in the New York members of the associaheadquarters, 50 West Fifty-fifth street.

Helen Densmore on Mrs. Maybrick.

Dr. Helen Densmore, the energetic president of the Women's International Maybrick society, will spend the winter in California, pushing the work of the organization at whose head she is. She is quoted in the Boston Herald lately as saying: "We have determined to no longer ask anything of the English government, but to force it to action by public sentiment. That is a power that even the English government cannot withstand. At the time of Mrs. Maybrick's trial there was a general outory against the unfairness of her trial and against her sentence, protest upon protest coming from judges, lawyers and government officials. I believe that this great miscarriage of justice will fill a most interesting page in the future history of English criminal jurisprudence and will be considered a disgrace to it. All we ask is a rehearing of the case by the home office. This it could do without releasing her, while, on the other hand, if she were guilty, it would be justified in keeping her. The new evidence in Mrs. Maybrick's favor has been sent to the home office, which deigns not to make reply. Had this evidence been presented at the trial Mrs. state. Maybrick could never have been convicted."

Women In School Work.

Inspectors of schools and state superintendents of education testify that the schools are best cared for when there are both men and women on the board. The men, owing to their larger business

tent to deal with the purely busine mestions that come before the board but the women are found better able to deal with questions that relate to the children, and there are all sorts of little things about a school building that they look after more keenly than men. There are many housekeeping details for which a woman's eye is needed, and the same thing has been found true in the supervision of the schools.

One striking incident occurred in a Massachusetts town not far from Boston. A certain school suffered from re-It proposes, says Mrs. Croly, four di-visions under which societies that come other diseases. The school committee into membership will be grouped. These had the building whitewashed and venare the professional, political, industrial tilated and did all they could think of and social. The latter will have to be to improve the sanitary arrangements, but in vain. The schoolhouse was about no medium or social organization which to be closed as hopelessly unhealthy. when a woman was elected to the school board. She went all over the building,

and then asked to be shown the cellar. The janitor was disgusted. He said on separate and distinct lines, and are no member of the school board had ever often diametrically opposed to one an- asked to be taken into the cellar before and that it was not in a fit state for vising hard to effect legislation for work- itors. This only made the lady the more ing women in the direction of shorter determined to see it. She found in it hours and improved conditions for la- an old well, reeking with filth. It was bor; another is opposing all such legis- cleaned out and filled up, and the school lation vigorously, believing that dis- had no more outbreaks of illness .-

Miss Anthony Will Rest.

Susan B. Anthony has decided to take a little well earned rest in her late years. She is fitting up the attic of her house in Rochester as a study, and has engaged a stenographer. Miss Anthony intends to collect and assort her valuable autograph letters, memoirs, etc. She has intact her correspondence with Elizabeth Cady Stanton during their 40 years of acquaintance. Miss Anthony announces that hereafter she intends to remain more at home and direct her business by correspondence. She will give up much of the traveling and speaking that have occupied her for so many years, and leave it to the younger women, who, she says, are better able to endure the wear and strain of travel and public life.

Girle' Study of Agriculture.

An educational experiment which has been watched with more than usual interest is the Girls' School of Agriculture, in Minnesota, and now that it is pronounced a demonstrated success, it is hoped that other states will, as soon as practicable, establish similar schools. fruit and flower culture, household chemistry and entomology are branches how to do these things in the best way will, by lightening the burdens of the

Pretty Autumn Coat For a Child. Navy blue flannel, with a small polka

dot in white, makes a good cloak for a anything like the extent that men enjoy little girl of 6 to wear in the first cool days of autumn. Make it with a Gretchen waist and skirt reaching half way between knee and ankle fulled on The women chess players of England it. Trim with shoulder capes of the same material, lined with plain blue, beginning at the waist line and ending

body of the cloak can be lined to make it warmer. A sailor hat of navy blue several years had such an organization, straw or a blue Tam O'Shanter cap, it. - Ladies' Home Journal.

Women of Importance.

Among the women who play a part America, their plan of organization in the politics of the world are the queen of Madagascar, the dowager empress of China, the queen regent of Spain, the dowager empress of Russia, the queen of Korea, the queen regent of their meetings at the Ladies' club, 28 the Netherlands and the queen of England. Each of these royal personages, with a single exception, seems to have her full share of trouble. In no one of the republics of the world do we observe any woman of political importance.

Miss Isabella Perkins.

Miss Isabella Perkins, who is about to go abroad for a couple of years, chaperprogress between Mrs. Rowland and a oned by Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, will member of the American association, at the end of this period come into posand the issue is still uncertain. During session of the \$17,000,000 left to her by the autumn, winter and spring months her grandfather, Mr. Stephen Weld of Boston. She is generally regarded as tion will hold their weekly meetings in the richest of the Newport heiresses, as the spacious parlors of the Woman's she is the only child of Captain and Mrs. Perkins, and the latter came into a similar amount. - San Francisco Ar-

She Shares His Labors.

Mr. and Mrs. Eastman occupy the pulpit of Park Street church, Elmira, N. Y., where Thomas K. Beecher officiated for over 40 years. Together husband and wife conduct the service. By turns they preach the sermon, and they share the parish work.

A female town crier fulfills her duties in the Scotch town of Dunning, Perthshire. She is a hale, hearty old dame of 70, locally known as the "bell wife." and is very proud of having proclaimed the queen's birthday for 38 years run-

Mrs. McCann of Santa Cruz, Cal., worked so hard for the success of the water festival that out of compliment to her as a suffragist the suffrage color, yellow, was adopted for the carnival

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster will speak for woman suffrage this winter. Her subject will be "The Ballot and the Cradle." She will explain the relation of woman suffrage to the home and the

At a recent wedding the green of the bride's bouquet was myrtle cut from a root that was grown from a sprig taken from her mother's marriage bouquet.

In one of Ella Wheeler Wilcox's latest effusions she says that there are only two kinds of people in the world-those

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

VALUE OF THE DAY

LESSON V. FOURTH QUARTER, IN-TERNATIONAL SERIES, NOV. 3.

Text of the Lesson, I Sam. vii, 5-15-Memory Verses, 13, 13-Golden Text, I Sam. vii, 12-Commentary by the Rev. D. M.

5, "And Samuel said, Gather all Israel to Mizpeh, and I will pray for you unto the Lord." After the death of Eli and his sons the ark which the Philistines had taken remained in their country seven months, but it brought such trouble upon them that they were glad to get rid of it, and so sent it home on a new cart drawn by two milk cows and accompanied by a trespass offering (chapter vi. 10-12). The men of Beth-shemesh were glad to see the ark again, but transgressed by looking into it, and over 50,000 perished. The man of Kirjath-jearim then came and fetched up the ark of the Lord, and it abode in the house of Abinadab in the hill for 20 years (verse 2). It was some time during those 20 years that Samuel urged the people to put away all their idols, turn to the Lord with all their heart and serve Him only, and he would pray for them.

"And they gathered together to Mizpeh, and drew water and poured it out be-fore the Lord." The name "Mizpeh" is found just seven times in this chapter and just 14 times in Jer. xl and xli. Its significance is seen, in Gen. xxxi, 49, to be that of God judging or watching between people-God as a witness. The water poured out represented their utter helplessness and true penitence; they were as water poured upon the ground which could not be gathered up again (II Sam. xiv, 14). Samuel lived before God and

sought to lead the people so to do.
7. "The children of Israel were afraid of the Philistines." It troubles satan when he sees the people of God giving themselves to prayer and fasting. He seems to understand that such conduct means some definite business with God and some sure results; hence the Philistines are stirred to action by Israel's conduct. But Israel had no cause to fear and would not have feared had they but remembered the Lord's past dealings on their behalf in Egypt, and the wilderness, and in the days of the judges. To be afraid of man is to forget God (Isa. H. 12, 13).

"Cease not to cry unto the Lord our God for us, that He will save us out of the hand of the Philistines." Perhaps they thought of the successful pleadings of Moses on behalf of the people (Num. xiv, 19, 20), and believed that the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much (Jas. v, 16). In Ps. l, 15, it is written: "Call upon Me in the day of tronble. I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify Me." In I Thess. v, 17; I Pet. v, , we are to pray without ceasing and be sober and vigilant.

"Samuel cried unto the Lord for Israel, and the Lord heard him." The margin says "answered him." The burnt offering spoke of the merits of the great sacrifice of which all sacrifices were typical, whose merits alone can avail anything. It also spoke of whole hearted surrender to God as fully shown forth in Lev. and Rom. xii, 1, 2. Samuel in a measure represented both prophet, priest and king. The king rules in righteousness, the prophet is for God to the people and the priest is for the people before God. On encouragements in prayer see Mark xi, 23. 24: I John v. 15.

10. "The Lord thundered with a great thunder on that day upon the Philistines and discomfited them." The Philistines drew near to battle while Samuel was having dealings with God in the matter of the burnt offering. That was a poor time for them to touch the people of God when they were accepted before Him in the offering (Lev. 1, 4). Believers are always "accepted in the Beloved" (Eph. i, 6), and whoever touches them touches Him. Thunder is the voice of God, as in Ps. xxix, 3, 4; Job xxxvii, 1-5; John xii, 28. When He speaks, none can stand before Him. Just two words from Jesus sent the soldiers who came to take Him falling backward to the ground (John xviii, 6).

11. "And the men of Israel went out of Mizpeh and pursued the Philistines and smote them." When David went forth in the name of the Lord of Hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, he prevailed over the Philistine with a sling and with a stone (I Sam. xvii, 50). When the children of Judah relied upon the Lord God of their fathers, they prevailed over their enemies (II Chron. xiii, 18). "For the eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth to show Himself strong on behalf of them whose heart is perfect (or whole or quiet) toward Him" (II Chron. xvi, 9).

12. "Then Samuel took a stone and set it between Mizpeh and Shen and called the name of it Ebenezer (the stone of help), saying, "Hitherto bath the Lord helped The name "Ebenezer" is found only in chapters iv, 1, and v, 1, and here. In the two former places it is associated with the victory of the Philistines, but here with their defeat. The Philistines triumphed because Israel relied upon the ark and not upon the Lord (chapter iv, 3), but now Israel triumphs because it relies upon the Lord. He who reads the heart can always tell whether we really rely upon Him or only pretend to (Jer. xvii, 9, 10).

13. "The hand of the Lord was against the Philistines all the days of Samuel." They were subdued and came no more into the coast of Israel in his days. This was "the hand of the Lord," not the work of Samuel, but it was the hand of the Lord because of Samuel's whole heart for God. Ezra could testify that "The hand of our God was upon us, and He delivered us from the hand of the enemy, and of such as lay in wait by the way" (Ezra viii, 31). He also testifies in chapter vii, 28, "I was strengthened as the hand of the Lord my

14. "And the cities which the Philistines had taken from Israel were restored to Israel. And there was peace between Israel and the Amorites." They had peace and prosperity because the Lord was with "When a man's ways please the Lord, He maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him " (Prov. xvi, 7). The way of peace and victory is fully stated in verse 3 of our lesson chapter—a whole hearted turning to the Lord, all idols put away and a prepared heart to serve Him only. Then we are ready to see some of 'great and mighty things" which He will do for those who trust in Him that His name may be glorifled (Jer. xxxiii, "Walk before Me, and be thou perfect" is still the word for each believer

(Gen. xvii, 1; Dent. xviii, 13). 15. "And Samuel judged Israel all the days of his life." We shall meet Samuel again in connection with Saul and David. but it is well to note here in connection with his office as judge in Israel that when an old, gray beaded man, he could call God and all the people to witness that in all his life he had defrauded nor oppressed nor taken a bribe (chapter xii, 2-5).

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LEGAL NOTICES.

EXECUTION SALE,-Notice is hereby EXECUTION SALE,—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a certain writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the circuit court in and for the County of Van Buren and State of Michigan, bearing date the 23d day of September, A. D. 1895, and to me directed and delivered, wherein the Citizen's State Bank of South Haven is plaintiff and William H. Payne and W. H. Huribut are defendants, I have seized and levied upon all the right, title and interest of W. H. Huribut in and to the following described real estate, viz: Lot No. seven (7) in block Ne. thirteen (13) in Dyckman & Woodman's addition to the village of South Haven in said county and state, all of which said land I shall expose for sale and sell at public vendue to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house, in the Village of Paw Paw, that being the place of holding the circuit court in the county where said lands are situated, on Saturday, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1895, at one o'clock in the day of November, A. D. 1895, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated at Paw Paw, Michigan, Oct. 11, 1895.

EMMETT E. THOMAS.

Deputy Sheriff.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Van Buren, as.—At a session of the probate court for the county of Van Buren, holden at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Thursday, the 17th day of October, in the year one thousand eight Fundred and ninety-five.

Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Adali; e Markle, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Edith A. Smith, praying for reasons therein set forth, that administration of said estate may be granted to H. P. Waters, or some other suitable

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 11th day

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 11th day of November, 1825, at ten o'clock in the forencon, he assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northerner, a newspaper printed and direculating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

BENJ. F. HECKERT,

174629

Judge of Probate.

LEGAL NOTICES

MORTGAGE SALE, -Whereas default have

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 8th day of June, A. D., 1893, made and executed by Chark W. Reports and Cell Reynolds, his wife, of Paw Paw. Van Barren county and State of Michigan, to Albert Harrison or the same place, which said mortgage was, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1893, filed for record in the office of the register of deeds for Van Buren county, by the said register duly recorded in Liber 48 of mortgages, on pages 149 and 150.

And whereas, by the terms and provisions of said mortgage it is agreed that should any default be made in the payment of the interest to become dusthereon or any part thereof, on any day whereon the same is made payable as therein expressed, and should the same remain unpaid and in arrear for the space of ninety (90) days, the mortgage at his option, might declare the whole of the principal sum and the interest of the said mortgage to be due and payable immediately; And whereas, one hundred three dollars and thirty-siz cents (\$103.05) of the interest on said principal sum became due and payablejon said mortgage by the terms thereof on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1894, a portion of which said sum is still due, unpaid and in arrear; and more than ninety (90) days have elapsed since the same became due, unpaid and in arrear; Therefore, I, the said Albert Harrison, have elected to declare and do declare the whole amount of said mortgage, both principal and interest, to be now due and payable. There is due and unpaid, as principal and interest of said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of sixteen hundred twenty-elight dollars and ninety-six cents (\$1,628.96), and no suit at law or proceeding in chancery having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, I shall, on Saturday the 16th day of November, A. D. 1895, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the north front door of the court house, in the viellag vember, A. D. 1895, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the north front door of the court house, in the village of Paw Paw, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the circuit court for said County of Van Buren) sell to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the amount theo due on said mortgage, and all legal costs of this proceeding, including an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) covenanted for in said mortgage, and the costs of sale.

doilars (\$25.00) covenanted for in said mortgage, and the costs of sale.

The premises so to be sold and as are set forth in said mortgage are known and described as follows, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Paw Paw, county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, known and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a stake on the east and west quarter line of section twenty, one. [1] in township there (3) county range fourtee. on the east and west quarter line of section twenty, one, (21) in township three (3) south, range fourteen (14) west, seventeen (17) chains and ninety (20) links west of the quarter post between sections twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) and running thence north parallel with the section line twenty-siz (25) chains and forty-four (44) links, thence west twenty-three (23) chains and ten (10) links to the north and south quarter line in said section twenty-one (21), thence south on said quarter line eight (8) chains and eighty [80] links to the margin of the lake, thence southeasterly along the margin of the lake to the east and west quarter line in said section twenty-one [21], thence east on said quarter line about fourteen [44] chains and fifteen [15] links to the place of beginning, except ten [10] acres of the south side of the above described parcel of land, containing forty [40] acres of land more or less, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated, this 22d day of August, A. D. 1895.
9t13o21 ALBERT HARRISON, Mortgages.
Titus & McNell, Att's for Mortgages.

MORTGACE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 18th day of July, A. D. 1892, made and executed by E. J. Post to Maria Daniels, which said mortgage was on the 29th day July, A D. 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Van Buren county, Michigan, in liber 50 of mortgages on page 398, and which said mortgage was afterwards and on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1892, by said Maria Daniels duly assigned to A. Bilbo, which said assignment was afterwards on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said Van Buren county, Michigan, in liber 47 of mortgages on page 445; on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice for unpaid installments of principal and interest the sum of \$139.09 and the legal costs of this proceeding, including an attorney fee of \$15.00, as provided in said mortgage, and no proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, I shall, on Saturday, the 21st day of December, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock in the clist day of December, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the north front door of the court house for said county in the village of Paw Paw, Michigan, that being the place for holding the circuit court for said Van Buren county), sell to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessay to pay the amount then due thereon, with the legal costs of this proceeding and said sale including said attorney fee. Said sale to be subject to two installments of principal, and interest thereon from September 1st, 1891, to become hereafter due.

The premises described in said mortgage, and to be sold, are all that certain parcel of land situate in the township of Columbia, County of Van Buren, State of Michigan, described as follows: Commencing at a point three hundred and twenty-siz and one-half (25%) feet west of the south-east corner of section twelve (12) running three hundred and

and one-half (\$250) feet west of the south-east cor-ner of section twelve (12) running three hundred and thirteen (313) feet north, thence west two hundred and fifty (250) feet, thence south three hundred and thirteen (313) feet, thence east two hundred and fifty (250) feet along the center of the highway to the place of beginning. All in township one south of range fifteen west, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereauto belonging or in any-wise appertaining.

wise appertaining.

Dated this 21st day of September, A. D. 1895.

A. BILBO,

Mortgagee by Assignment.

HECKERT & CHANDLER, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

14t13026]

ORDER FOR HEARING CLAIMS. State of Michigan, County of Van Buren—as.—
Notice is hereby given that, by an order of the
probate court for the county of Van Buren, made
on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1896, sir
months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Warren W. Stoughton, late of said
county, deceased, and that all creditors of said
deceased are required to present their claims to said
probate court, at the probate office, in the village of
Paw Paw, for examination and allowance, on or before the 20th day of April next, and that such
claims will be heard beforesaid court on Monday, the
20th day of January and on Monday, the 20th
day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated October 16th, A. D. 1895.

17t5o21 BENJ. F. HECKERT. Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—Ninth Judicial Circuit,—At Chambers.

I hereby fix and appoint the times of holding the several terms of court within said Judicial Circuit during the years 1896 and 1897 as follows:

17t5o21 | BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate

VAN BUREN COUNTY. Third Monday in January, second Monday in April, second Monday in September, second Mon-day in November,

Third Monday in February, Second Monday in May, second Monday in October, second Monday in December.

Given under my hand thus second day of October,

GEO. M. BUCK, Circuit Judge.

MORTGACE SALE.—Detault baying been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Charles Kitchen and Amanda J. Kitchen to Mary S. Snow, dated October 12th. 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, on the 13th day of October, 1891, in Liber 40 of mortgages, on page 359, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due for unpaid interest thereon at the date of this notice, the sum of sixty-seven dollars and ninety-five cents, and also the further sum of fifteen dollars, provided by law as a reasonable attorney fee for the foreclosure of said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, that on Tuesday, the 28th day of January, A. D., 1896, at one o'clock in the afternoon, [local time] at north front door of the Court House for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the county of the to the highest bidder, subject to the said mortgage, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per ammm, and all legal costs, charges and expenses, and the attorney fee allowed by law; said premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in township of Covert, in the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section fifteen, in township number two south, and in range seventeen west, containing forty acres of land, be the same more or less.

Dated, October 24th, 1895.
21181302130 MARY S. SNOW, Mortgagee-WM. P. TRAPHAGEN, Att'y for Mortgagne.